OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-RIP VAN WINKLE-Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Niss Kete Newton. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS-ICE
WITH MATINEES.

Amnsements.

THIS EVENING at 8-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Eighty office concert.

FIFTH-AVE. OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-Dick Sanda
C. Henry, Dempster, Grier and Hodgkins. BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-ROBERT LANDRY. Mr. Edwin Adams

THIS EVENING - DOMBEY & SON, Mr. John Brougham

THIS EVENING-BILLIARD TOURNAMENT-The Champion

THIS EVENING-IL TROVATORE-La Boschetti, Signor La THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisiones

THIS EVENING-THE FEARL OF SAVOY. Miss Maggio

Businces Notices.

CHERRING FACTS FOR THE BILIOUS.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in al its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is no proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of

HOSPETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

That genial corrective compels the organ to its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears; there is sidesche or backache, it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the ever are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, at returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaint may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where billous disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered-or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon-by all persons of billous habit.

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BABY, -There is no mistake about it. Mrs. Winslow's Scotning Staup, for children teething not only refleves the child from pain, but regulates the stomech and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhes, softens the gums, reduces all in Sammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives univer, sal satisfaction.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

CRIMEAN SITTERS.

Dr Whitehead, Surgeon U. S. A., dated U. S. Hospital, Newark, Quinine, and would without hesitation use it in similar ca es. Quiaine will only suspend, while CRIMBAN BITTERS will ther eradicate the disease from the system. For sale by all Druzgists, and at the Depot, No. 110 Liberty-st., New-York.

MEETING OF THE U. S. COMMISSIONERS TO THE

A meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the President, with
the consent of the Sensite of the United States, to attend the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1987, is respectfully requested at the office
of the U. S. Agent, No. 40 Park-row, N. J., on Wednesday the 3d of
October next, at 1 o clock, p. m., to examine the proparations for the
Exposition on the part of the United States.

New-York, Sept. 3, 1986, y request of one of the Commissioners,
New-York, Sept. 3, 1986.

CATABRH! POSITIVE CURE!

Avoid the delusions which have never cured one case. Wm. Prince, Finshing, N. Y., having discovered a Postryva Pagmana Cura, obtained from plants—Nature's Sourceign Hemodule—westisty all persons as to its efficacy. Explanatory circular, one stam GRNIN'S GRAND FALL OPENING, 1866, on Thursday, Sept. 13. The choicest goods of Paris and demestic manufacture, consisting of Ledies', Misses'. Boys' and Infants' Harts and CAFS. All who desire an early choice from the most varied and extensive assertment will find the World's Fashions Epiconuted at OSENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRM AND BURGLAR SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. Manvin & Co., 285 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut.st., Phila. FOR WINDOW SHADES

and CURTAINS.
Apply to G. L. and J. B. KELTT, No. 447 Broadway. AT WHOLESALE—CHILDREN'S GENTREL WAR-BIGHLOW & TRASK. Veney et., N. Y. Those who have been subject to Norvous Headaches for years are restored to perfect health by one dose ("forty drops") of Matoalpe's Gerrat Rusquarto Renert. It never falls.

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The "best" free to solders, and low to officers and civilians. 1,699
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CONSUMPTION treated and cured by inhalation and mechanical appliances. Nervous Affections and General Debility treated with success.

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keeps it glessy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the fi-ing used. Sold by Russiyon No. 10 Astor House, and drug TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Supportune &c.-Manse & Co.'s Radical Cure Trees Office only at No. 2 Vesevat. Lady attendant. FLORENUE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best in the word. FLORENCE SEWING-MACRINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and danglactures. GROTER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S INCOMPARABLE GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

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All negatives reclaired. R. A. Lewis, No. 160 Chathamet, N. Y. USE CRISTADORO'S DYE-Approved by universal clamation as the fuest extent. Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

MR. REECHERS FALL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Although it is difficult for you to find room for communications. I must ask space for a few words of com ment upon the recent letter of the Rev. H. W. Beccher. I do not propose to argue the questions raised by this letter, but

ment upon the recent letter of the Rev. H. W. Beconer. I do not propose to argue the questions raised by this letter, but simply to reassure our friends at a distance, who may fear that the defection of a pastor so beloved and influential must needs indicate a proportionate defection among his people. As to this, you are aware that I have the means of forming a just estimate, and I beg leave to assure our friends in the country that they need have no fears whatever upon this point.

There are of course a number of centlemen in Flymouth Charch who have never been Republicans, and others who have always called themselves conservative, even when Mr. Beccher was an around Radical. Setting these aside, it is perfectly certain that not one tenth of the church share in the views just expressed by their pastor. Indeed, out of some 1,700 members, about 800 of them males. I have good reason to believe that there are not twenty who, having ever been Republicans, have followed Mr. Beecher in his change of views. Out of some hundreds of the congregation with whom I am more or less acquainted, I do not know then who will change sides this Fall.

To us, who heard our neator only sixteen months ago declare emphatically that the foundation of the Government would be laid in blood again, if equal suffrage were not established; and have since heard him insist again and again that all, and more than all, that Congress has demanded, must be enforced in the work of reconstruction; his position during the last few months has been incomprehensible. And now, in full view of the measure at New-Orleans, his silence upon that point, while indexing the policy which led to it, is a cause of the deepest pain to our hearts.

deepest pain to our hearts.

Nevertheless, we would not have it supposed that any of us Movertheless, we would not have it supposed that any of us matriatia any feelings toward our pastor inconsistent wifth the frapect and affection which we have always had for him. We can agree to differ until he comes right sgain; and though we regret the loss of his services to the good cause, now so endangered, it is perhaps just as well that an opportunity abould scene to prove that Plymouth Church is not so dependent for its opinions upon any one man, however beloved, as it has been often thought to be.

As I am willing to assume the responsibility of the assertion here made, I forego my own dislike of publicity, and sign myself yours, respectfully.

Fig. 7 or Sept. 6, 1805.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1866.

THE EXTRA TRIBUNE FOR THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Payable siways in advance.

The papers to be sent to one address.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City. THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 1.

The New-Orleans Riot. Its Official History, We shall issue on Thursday, a Tract containing an authentic History by official documents of the New-Orleans Riot. Price five cents; \$30 per 1,000. Orders accompanied with the cash are solicited. Address The TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassaust, New

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 2. Number two of the THE TRIBUNE Tracts will contain the proceedings of the Southern Loyalists Convention, and will be ready in a few days.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever intended for insection must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not accessarily for publication, but as a cust.

anty for his good faith.

All business lotiors for this office should be addressed to "The UNK," New-York. We cannot undertake to return retreted Communications

STRVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, If Heariests, c. Cereat Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Seasourerous and Assessments.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have European news by the Atlantic Cable to the 11th inst. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies insists upon reducing the amount of the Government loan proposed to be taken up by the Minister of Finance, who is for the adoption of his proposal in its integrity. Austria is about to disarm her Adriatic fleet, and to put her army on a peace footing. The Prince Royal of Prussia is spoken of as Viceroy for the Kingdom of Hanover. Maximilian is expected to return to Europe from Mexico in a vessel of war. The Porte is about to send a Resident Minister to Washington, and the Turkish army is to be armed with carbines of American manufacture. The weather in England is unfavorable for harvest operations, and serious fears are entertained for the crops. The Great Eastern has left Heart's Content for Liverpool.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A silver vein has been struck in Western Arkansas, rhich, for some time, yielded 80 pounds daily, and then ecame exhausted. The owners are looking for a continuance of the vein, when, it is believed, the metal will be ound in fabulous quantities.

In Northern Louisiana a mining company has struck a solid block of pure lead, which is estimated to weigh 33 tuns. A number of other large blocks were found, at a distance of 11 feet below the surface.

In Chicago there were ten now cases of cholera yesterday, five of which were fatal. The total number of cases since the first appearance of the disease is 312.

A mass meeting of soldiers was held in the Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, last evening, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention.

The Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Associa-ion, for the exhibition of stock and fast horses, opened at Milwaukoe yesterday.

CITY NEWS.

A fraud of an extensive character, on the Government, has just been developed in the Brooklyn Navy-Y ard, which implicates a New-York time of supposed respoctability. It is alleged that the Government has been defrauded of over a million of dollars during the past four years, having in many cases paid three or four times the amount of goods delivered.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold closed yesterday at 1454, after selling at 1454. Government stocks, both gold-bearing and currency interest, are stronger, and 7.30s of all issues were saiable at 105. The chief business in State securities is in Border State stocks, which are firm and in good demand. At the Second Board the market was dull and steady. The money market is gradually hardening, and call lossis under five per cent are loss frequent. The supply of commercial paper is larger, but at the discount houses best names of short date pass at 5 per cent, and good at 5496 per cent. Exchange is in active demand. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, 82,762,510 21—for Customs, 8456,000; Payments, 81,001,230 18; balance, 857,411,321 28. Gold notes, \$230,000.

To On the inside pages of to-day's paper will be found a call for a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors; Dramatic notices: Police Reports; the Public Health; New Publications; New-Jersey News; Commercial Matters, and Market Reports.

The South American war fortunately appears to draw near a close upon terms with which Paraguay will be satisfied. The allies have been repeatedly defeated, and another Paraguayan victory is reported which is expected to lead to a treaty of peace.

achieved an organization and adjourned perfectly exhausted. The news from Maine proved very enfecbling. The Platform Committee will probably report that there hasn't been an election in that State.

The Albany Evening Journal publishes the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in that city. It contrasts nicely with Gov. Throckmorton's message:

"FRIEND WILL: This is a great country. We have a fight every day with the d—d miggers. You can be us shaughter them by the wholesels. I think in the course of a few years we will have a white settlement. Tell your father-in-law I am making good use of the revolver he gave me.

"Yours truly.

E. B. D."

Mr. Hurlburt of The World, at a recent public dinner in Canada, in reply to the toast "Our Friends on the south side of the lines," said that "It was the Pagans of Ireland, not the intelligent mass, who believed that England oppressed them. The United States would not be bullied into helping the Fenians." Thus the Democrats who have begged the Irish vote for so many years now give the first movement for Irish freedom such abuse as this! 'Tis an ungrateful world.

Mr. Finnefrock, one of Mr. Johnson's new friends o Ohio, and candidate for Congress in the IXth District, made this appeal during the war: "Demorats, arm yourselves. Go armed to the polls. Resist the draft, for if blood is to be shed, it might as well be shed in Sandusky County as in Abe Lincoln's slanghter-nens." Can any one inform us of a single Copperhead who talked in this way of Mr. Lincoln sho does not now hurrah for Johnson !

Enthusiastic receptions were given to the Southern Loyalists last evening. Plymouth Church was crowded, and in addition to the immense meeting in the Cooper Institute, one equally as large was held in the open air. Gov. Brownlow, Senators Fowler and Stewart, Maynard, Stokes, Moss, and Wilmarth were among the speakers, and eloquently narrated the wrongs the loyal men of the South endure. Gov. Hamilton's hoarseness unfortunately prevented him from speaking. At Plymouth Church a dispatch of congratulation from Mr. Beecher was unexpectedly received. We present a full report of each of the meetings.

The Legislature of New-Jersey vesterday ratified the Constitutional Amendment so far as the House is concerned, and passed it to a third reading in the Senate, where it was stubbornly fought, but all the Republican Unionists stood shoulder to shoulder, and their one majority, including Mr. Scovel, proved sufficient. The ratification will be perfected forthwith-

No other business is to be taken up but the choice

and we could not ask a better augury for the success of our cause at the polls than the indorsement of the Army and Navy. Throughout the war the soldiers' vote was overwhelmingly cast against the policy which Mr. Johnson now upholds, and the humblest corporal who now remains true to his principles on which the war was fought shames the President, who

As surely as the Rebel States should obtain representation unconditionally in Congress, would Slavery be virtually reëstablished? Already Johnson's policy begins to make emancipation a farce. In Alabama, a few days ago, two negroes were sold into slavery for debts they had incurred before the war, amounting in all to \$13. It is useless to attempt to explain away this slave-dealing into a milder punishment, for one ot these freedmen was bought for \$600 and the other for \$750. Men do not spend such amounts of money without making the investment pay, and the selling o freedmen for petty debts, with this precedent, will, unless the Government interferes, become common throughout the South.

One of the most painful tasks that could be given to Mr. Beecher would be the careful meading of his own sermons. How shocked he would be to find in the volume for 1864 such passages as these:

the volume for 1864 such passages as these:

"Any party that permits peace to come until they have set God's signet of indignation on this infamous war and infamous treasm, will themselves be guilty of that war and that treasm. And when peace is made we mean that all nations shall understand how hateful, unjust rebellion is, and how despicable on earth among men, and in hell among the damned, are those who turmoil a nation with blood and revolution. Now you can do what once you could not have done. Once you would have sacrificed the Constitution if you had meddled with the loyal institutions of the States, but when by their own act the States have put them selves begond the pale of the Constitution and its grivileges, and broken it, and we are obliged to go in with the hand of authority and peculty, then we can do and miss do, and it is a crime not to do what ten years ago it would have been a crime to have done.

In comparing his recent letters with these bold words who will not feel sad at heart to think how easily the preacher had forgotten his own preaching.

MAINE.

The State of MAINE is so belted by custom-house along its thousand miles of frontier, and so permeated by revenue officers, open and secret, of every sort and fashion, that we supposed the dispensers of Executive manna could not fail to gain on us in this week's election. Of their five candidates for Congress, four had been Republicans; the Republican office-holders voted with halters round their necks, while the Copperheads were stimulated by the prospect of earning a custom-house berth each and another for their children. Never before had a minority so fair a chance to make sweeping gains as had the Johnsonites of Maine in their late contest. And (not reflecting that Montgomery Blair had been helping us there by making Johnson speeches) we did believe that they would reduce our majority of last year by several thousands.

Yet they are beaten as never before-not merely eaten, but routed. It is a regular Appomattox. The Governor, by nearly 30,000 majority-all five Representatives in Congress by majorities of 2,500 and upward-all thirty Senators-seven-eighths of the House and a moral certainty that HANNIBAL HAMLIN will be returned to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next-such are the trophies of a victory rarely exceeded in completeness or in importance. The vote is heavier than that cast for President in 1864, and the majority at least Ten Thousand larger than Lincoln's over McClellan. What more could be asked!

"Maine has settled the Boundary Question between Liberty and Despotism," said Judah Hammond, announcing the result of her election twenty-six years ago. She has now settled, by an overwhelming majority, the drift of the popular current, and rendered it morally certain that Johnsonism will find no ark of refuge in any of the loyal States.

Let it not be forgotten that the Republican tri-umph in Maine has been achieved by work. Rarely, if ever before, was the State so well canvassed as this year; never were the efforts of the true Unionists nore systematic, persistent and effective. By publications and speeches, the people have been thoroughly enlightened; by organization and effort, the laggard have been brought to the polls. Our friends in Maine have triumphed nobly, because they have nobly sought and deserved success. Let the lesson be everywhere noted and heeded.

The Johnson State Convention at Albany yesterday | JOSEPH HOLT - JEFFERSON DAVIS - SAN-

Judge-Advocate-General Holt has published, through The Chronicle (Washington) and in pamphlet, a "Vindication of Judge-Advocate-General Holt from the Foul Standers of Traitors, Confessed Perjurers, and Suborners, acting in the interest of Jefferson Davis." In so far as it confines itself to its proper work, we deem this Vindication complete. Holt was duped by the arch villain who called himself Sanford Conover, as others had been before im. Deceived by Conover's lies, he gave that scoundrel credence and money which might have been better bestowed. Conover, thus supported, suborned other villains to commit perjuries confirmatory of his own-all of them received and accredited in perfect good faith by Judge Holt: but, when the House Committee proceeded to investigate them, some of the second-hand rascals recanted and confessed their perjury; whereupon Conover, though he stout reiterated and stood by his original imposture, soon took occasion to vanish, and has since remained invisible. Of course, his whole fabric of villainy falls to the ground.

-Such are the material facts in the case; and they nowise impeach the integrity of Judge Holt. He was simply the victim of an atrocious scoundrel. But

the Vindication proceeds to say that

"The endeavor of the conspirators to protect Davis from the charge of complicity in the assassination of Freelient Lincoln must be vain. It is true that that portion of the testimony brought forward by Conover is at this time discredited, and the friends of Davis, in the confusion raised by their ostery against the Judge-Advocate-General, would hope to have it understood that this is all theomaterial testimony upon which the charge is based. But in point of fact, it is but one branch of the body of proof which has accumulated in the case. Long before the production of the testimony in question a tribunal, composed of officers of the first raik and intelligence, had, after the foliest investigation, and upon proof which has not beer, and, it is believed, cannot be assailed, pronounced the head of the Ribeillon guilty of the crime which crowned its infamous history. Since then officer and equelly reliable evidence has been presented, and the Judiciary Committee of the fluous of Representatives, in whose report it is set farth, have declared, upon an exemination of this and the previous proofs, and excluding from their consideration that now discredited, that 'there is probable cause to believe that he (Davis) was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed. This verdict has been accepted by the great mass of the deed. This verdict has been accepted by the great mass of the deed. This verdict has been accepted by the great mass of the deed. This verdict has been accepted by the great mass of the deed of the testimony produced by Conover, and thus interpose a cloud of doubt and uncertainty before the mass of proof which remains unimpeached, must we are persuaded, be readily comprehended and overwhere exposed and denounced. We affirm, as our concluding remark, that this judgment, long since formed is based in no degree on this testimony, which was never given to the country natil discredited, but that it has for its foundation a volume of evidence, documentary the Vindication proceeds to say that

-Seventeen months have now elapsed since President Johnson offered \$100,000 for the arrest of Jefferson Davis on a charge of complicity in President Lincoln's murder-a charge based, said the Proclamaof a U. S. Senator, which cannot be made till next tion, "on evidence new in the possession of the Bureau of Military Justice," of which Judge Holt is the

ABOUT JACKASSES.

A learned correspondent lately sent us a ponderous essay, intended to show that the ass was once held in high esteem for his wisdom, which was counted so great that many nations felt they could not express their sense of it short of paying the beast divine honor. That they did so, our correspondent's essay left no shadow of doubt on the mind of the adventurous person who waded through its long list of citations from ancient wrifers; but why they did so, the learned pundit left unanswered. Whether the buman race was, at an early period, when still in a state of childish innocence, profoundly struck with the tremendous length of Jack's ears, and looked upon them as funnels for the reception of all the wisdom uttered within the radius of the horizon; whether the bland expression of his countenance struck our forefather Adam as indicative of an intelligence that, having weighed creation, is not to be astonished nor disturbed at anything that may happen; or, whether its resolute way of planting its fore feet like a rock, when it has once determined to pursue a certain policy, and refusing to budge for any amount of blows or blandishment, convinced the first of the race that tried to make him of service, that a beast that understood so well what he wanted, and valued his own opinion so highly, must be a being of superior power; whether one or all of these reasons combined had weight to ground human beings in a belief of his extraordinary intelligence, and to induce them to honor him with their best, we cannot tell. Our correspondent, who seems to know everything, is dumb on the subject, and we are left to our own resources for an answer.

But, whatever the reason may be, we may con sider the facts as settled. The ass appears to have risen from one station of trust and responsibility to another, until at length he attained to the highest position which it was in the power of the people to pestow. He became the recipient of divine honors. Enthroned in the temple, he ate the choicest provender. Hay that had grown on the slopes of the sacred Equal Rights and Equal Laws that we can admire and mountain was cut with golden sickles by virgin priestesses for his peculiar eating; three days in the week he had cakes of barley meal mixed with honey, and three days' cakes of oatmeal mixed with attar of roses; the prettiest waiter-girls supplied him with unfailing lager; he was shampooed 16 times a day; his teeth were cleaned with the sozodont of the period; his shoes were blacked by slaves who were in no hurry to get at another customer; while the High Priestess herself continually sang to him-

"Come sit thee down upon this flowery bed While I thy amiable cheeks do coy, And stick musk roses in thy fair, large bead, And kiss thy fair, large ears my gentle joy."

To which blanishing strain, whatever might 1. 80 secret inclination for a very different sort of treatment, the prudent animal carefully abstained from making any reply whatever. Thus, living in clover within the temple, the treatment outside of it be stowed upon all the creatures of his kind was correspondent. Nothing was too good for them. They were the chosen beasts for kings, princes, priests and prophets to ride, and they appear to have had a good ime of it on the whole. The best of food, housings of purple and cloth of gold, nets of pure Nile flax studded with jewels, in fly-time, silver shoes, and bells of silver and gold-whatever could make the beast happy was given it; when he brayed, all the people fell flat, and ate dirt as if it were bread-and-butter; when he stuck out his fore feet and seemed to say 'This is my policy," all the tribes met in Convention and applauded his firmness and resolution as little short of divine. Even when the brute in him manifested itself-and there were some people shrewd enough to see that, in spite of his office, he was a brute, and a mean one, too-and when he would kick out his hind feet at the very people who had fed him, and clothed him, and lifted him up from the low position in which he was born, to the high one he filled with such ludicrous gravity-when, striking out, right and left, he killed here and maimed thereeven then, the unkilled and the unmaimed cried 'Hosanna!" and ate the dirt he scattered, as if it

were more bread-and-butter than ever.

And thus things went on for a long, long while

and the ass became a tremendous power. But, at length, one ass made a blunder. Hitherto, no member of the family had ever spoken a word. They had made their way by preserving a decorous silence, and letting their long ears, their sage faces, and their determination, do the business for them. Whether this was in consequence of a clear understanding on their part of what would inevitably be the effect of an opposite policy, as it is believed by the negroes to be on the part of the monkeys, who, though perfectly able to talk, preserve a careful silence, lest men should make them work, if once it were known-or whether the asses were dumb, because they really had nothing to say, can never be determined. Asses have written autobiographies and histories, but we have searched them in vain for a resolution of this difficulty. For whatever cause, however, this long silence was preserved, there came a day when it was broken. The learned are in doubt as to what ass first spoke; but our Holy Scriptures, which have put so many facts, not get-at-able in any other record, down in black and white, have left no doubt on the subject possible. We are there clearly informed that the great blunderer was Balaam's ass. He opened his mouth and spoke. And it was a sad mistake, and proved the ruin of his tribe. Since that day, as everybody knows, the name of ass has been neld in disrepute. To call a man " an ass," is an insult not lightly to be borne. Even in the base and craven North, where, as is well known, there are no gentlemen, a person who has been written down an ass is not content till he has called the offender bad names in reply; but in the gallant and chivalrous Southron land, the abode of festive dames of high degree, and cavaliers with blood of the purest Proosfan ine-there, to call a man an ass, is to receive an imnediate and peremptory invitation to permit him to spill your blood through a bullet hole. To such a low bb is fallen the lofty honor of a name that once commanded the loyal homage of the universal human heart. And all for a speech ! Yes, for while this long-eared brute, with his sober face, his sturdy hoofs and his portentous bray, was able to make people believe he was fit to preside over them, to be their Captain, and the Captain of their Captains, to set up and to pull down, to bind and to loose-a single speech-and it s to be remarked that, whenever the ass speaks he always says the same thing, so that all his many peeches may go for one-a single speech has settled his business forever. It is nothing to the purpose, now, that he has risen from the lowest place to the highest-his constant reiteration of that fact only makes people more and more ashamed when they hear t. It is all in vain that they try to excuse themselves for their infatnation. . In vain do they plead that, the real King being dead-a King whose kingliness there was no disputing-this sly brute, by some hocus-pocus,

managed to make them think he was the dead King's twin brother, and so got the place he disgraces. In vain do they try to convince us that, by an untoward accident, whisky of an uncommon potency was mixed with his bran instead of honey, The disgusted reader of these speeches insists that if there be, as the old proverb declares, "truth in wine," there is no less truth in whisky, and that,

however unfortunate these utterances may be, how-

they speak for the great majority of their comrades, Davis is not tried or the charge of assassination re- knowing an ass, when we meet him? And, beside, though what he says be disagreeable, as God knows it is, what he does is of far more importance, and when an ass speaks to us let us remember that we have good authority for believing that, "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and take good heed that in future we have our speech before, rather than after, the election is made.

> The N. Y. Times thus speaks of the vote of Congress increasing the pay of its Members:

gress increasing the pay of its Members:

"The extra \$2.000 was needed to scorre their redection. Each Member has that sum extra, to be devoted to this specific purpose. The Radical Members are thus put in possession of a grand corruption fund, amounting to something over \$300,000, taken directly out of the public treasury, and distributed among the members—mearly every one of whom is to be a candidate for redicction. It was proclaimed before the assaion closed that Congress must be sustained by the redicction of its present members. It is now clear that this increase of pay was one of the practical measures by which this result is to be brought about,"

-All which impels us to ask:

1. Has the Editor of The Times taken "the extra \$2,000 ?"

2. Does he or does he not presume that he will need it to secure his reëlection ! 3. Dare he let his readers know that the proposition to increase the pay of Congress was moved in

the House by Mr. Niblack of Ind., and in the Senate

by Mr. Riddle of Del.-two bitter Copperheads? 4. Dare he let them know that, while a large majority of the Democrats in the House voted for the increase, a majority of the Republicans voted against

5. What did he do, or try to do, to prevent this increase of pay ?

6. What Democrats, if any, have refused the extra

-Let us have light! The Evening Post and The Times both seek to identify THE TRIBUNE with the peculiar views of Thaddeus Stevens, well knowing that we differ widely. Mr. Stevens would confiscate the property of the more prominent Rebels, or a part of it; we desire Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage. But Mr. Stevens is so able, honest and fearless in his championship of

honor him while dissenting from certain of his opinions. So much for Mr. Stevens; and now we reiterate our request that The Post shall state distinctly whether it approves in substance of the resolves of the late Republican-Union State Convention at Syracuse, especially of that one which prescribes the terms of reconstruction? Does it or does it not favor a ratification of the pending Constitutional Amendment by the next Legislature of our State? And does it or does it not desire the redlection of Gov. Fenton? Will it

Mr. Blair does not seem to have frightened Boston by his threat of a new civil war. In reply to his assertion that the South would not endure exclusion, The Journal energetically "begs leave to tell him" that it is too late to crack the plantation whip at the North: that the South had to submit, that it does submit, and that it will be ground into the earth if it attempts to rebel again. Mr. Blair will discover in due time that the day for bullying the Free States has gone past, never to return. The whip was potent nere once; even at a threat, large classes of our people would bow the knes to the pro-Slavery Baal; it, as the French ourrier shouted after Louis Phillippe's fall, "c'est trop tard" to revive the traditions of the old regime to-day. Such attempts will only serve to arouse a spirit of just indignation, whose fruits the authors will be the first to reap.

Montgomery Blair, in his speech at Boston, uninentionally obtained the entire approval of his Republican auditors by an apt historical parallel, not wholly after the manuer of Plutarch, but good enough and true enough for all that. He spoke of the different methods adopted by Jackson and by Buchanan toward the Southern Secessionists. Jackson threw a thousand men into Fort Moultrie; he issued a warning proclamation; he declared that he would lead Federal troops against them in person; he threatened to hang every traitor whom he caught in arms. "But how different now-how different now," exclaimed Blair. A roar of laughter showed that the Republicans appreciated the ejaculation. The unfortunate speaker then tried to change his phraseology; but his corrections failed to make as strong an impression as his original remark.

The N. Y. Times, in commending the late Message Gov. Orr, proposing that Civil Rights shall be accorded by South Carolina to negroes, sees fit to say

"In others of the Southern States, action has been taken looking to the same result. Full civil rights are accorded to the enfranchised slaves; provision is made for their sducation." -Will The Times declare schat States have accorded 'full civil rights" to the freedmen? and will it cite the acts or parts of acts whereby "provision is made

The Exening Post speaks of Mr. Greeley as "a selfappointed negotiator in Canada"-knowing well that the fact is not so-that Mr. Greeley was not only sent to Niagara by President Lincoln, but sent sorely against Mr. G's will and in spite of his earnest re monstrance. But what cares The Post for truth ?

for their education?"

A New-England Temperance Convention will assemble in Tremont Temple, Boston, at 10 a. m. of Wednesday, October 3.

The Commissioner of Pensions has addressed to all the Pension Agents a circular directing their attention to the sections of the Pension Act approved June 6, 1866, which provides that no claim agent or other person shall receive nore than 25 cents for preparing the papers necessary to enable a pensioner to receive a semi-annual payment of his pension; and that no pension agent shall receive more than 15 ents for administering an oath to a pensioner or his attorney, n fact under a penalty of \$5. Pension agents are instructed quired to render gratultons services in the preparation of vouchers, but whenever called upon to furnish such assistance they are in no case to receive or permit any person in their exploy to receive more than 25 cents for preparing the vouchers and transmitting the payment, or for any other services relative thereto, except the prescribed fee of 15 cents for ad-

It has been the practice in some of the Internal Revenue Districts for Assersors to allow brewers not to in quiring all easks to be stamped before removal from the rewary, the Commissioner has decided that no allowance will be made for beer that becomes sour after the cask ha been stamped. The discount of 74 per cent made to brewers on purchasing stamps was intended to cover such losses. Regdations governing distilleries under the new International Revenue Law have been prepared and will be distributed in a

SMUGGLING ON THE RIO GRANDE Information is received at the Treasury Department

respecting operations against smuggling on the Rio Grande and the northern troutier, and that the officers are efficient and are making many seizures. Odd smuggling transactions have been brought to light in many instances, and the smugglers compelled to pay the duties on the goods.

DISTINGUISHED RUSSIAN VISITORS IN NEW-YORK. -The Russian Prince Nicholas, who last week visited the City Hall, where he was courteously received by His Honor Mayor Hoffman, still continues at the Clarendon Hotel, where elegant apartments are furnished bim. He has been lately joined he Raron Stoecki, the Russian Minister from Washington by Baron steems, with whom he appears quite at home. Prince Nicholas and the Minister have visited the Central Park and other places of recreative pastime in the metropolis. He has Tuesday. The Hon. Alex. G. Cattell of Camden will then doubtless be chosen.

The call for a State Convention of soldiers and sailors opposed to Mr. Johnson's policy, to meet at Syracuse, which wa print to-day, is signed by two columns of names, representing every regiment which left the State to fight for the Union. Unuquestionably

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MAINE.

THE MAJORITY THIRTY PHOUSAND.

Special Dispaich to The N. Y. Tribune. Augusta, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1966. Fuller returns largely necesse the Union majority in this State. It will reach THIRTY THOUSAND, and the closest Congressional district is carried by Four Thousand. Our majority is vastly larger than ever was gained in Mains before by any party, and is nearly double the average Union majority of the past years.

JAMES G. BLAIR, Chairman Union State Cen. Com. KENTUCKY.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF AP-

882 Knox.... 987 Anderson 266 725 Larue..... 472 Bath,.... 950 Logan 845 Laurel .. Boyd 501 554 Lawrence 633 Bracken 733 1,202 Lewis 912 Breathitt.... 307 Butler.... 392 Livingston .. 1,535 Lyon 158 1,268 Mason 1,047 1,317 Magoffin 280 1,165 Morgan 197 Ballard Bourbon Breckinridge 1.889 Marshall Carter..... 475 Madison.....1,067 58 Marion.......410 Clinton.... Cumberland.. Caldwell.... 472 807 Montgomery.. 313 413 936 Monroe...... 884 1,287 McCracken... 307 Christian 902 889 1,314 1,116 212 Nelson..... 755 Nicholas..... Carroll 1,951 Ohio..... 865 Daviess 506 Oldham..... 249 Owsley..... 2,274 Edmonson ... 824 1,769 Owen...... 211 Fayette 826 Perry..... 475 Floyd 196 587 Powell..... 188 1,586 Rockcastle... 553 Graves 769 Rowan 530 970 Shelby 427 970 Shelby 427
464 Spencer 107
622 Scott 207
674 Simpson 181
87 Taylor 314
1,167 Todd 438
1,117 Trimble 64 506 1,535 749 451 846 826 1,097 1,287 Greenup....

VERMONT.

Henderson. 156 1,309 Washington. 822 Jackson. 523 30 Whitley 1,207 Jefferson. 3,720 6,002 Woodford. 141 Jessamine. 198 780 Wayne. 613 Johnson. 617 264 Wolfe.. 210

73

Hart 780

From the latest files of Vermont papers we compile the following vote by count as for Governor, complete with the exception of a few towns. It is compared with the vote of 1865:

1.552 Trigg...... 317

1.586 Union 175

850 Webster 872 Warren

 Counties.
 Dill. Union. Daven. Dem.
 Dill.

 Addiaon.
 2,057
 192
 2,244

 Bennington.
 1,538
 755
 1,682

 Caledonia.
 2,390
 1,131
 1,952

 Chittenden.
 3,418
 1,016
 2,018
 200 614 908 567 337 777 170 146 905..... 573 690.....1,809 297....1,161 Grand Isle1,291 1,363 315 741 Orange.........2,578 1,024 Washington 1,918 Windham2.670 Windsor 4,026 8,857 26,671 16,442 27,586 VOTE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT. Counties, Hoyt. Chittenden 1,346 Essex...... 361 Franklin..... 1,317 1,017 1,713 231 Grand Isle.... 124 1.082 524 Orleans..... 751 Total 4,420 7,210 3.374

Baxter over Hoyt and Scattering 2,345
Hoyt, Brigham and Scattering over Baxter I 929
The above includes every town in the district but

County.

The following is a list of the members elected to the State Senate, all being Republican:
Addison Co.—Lucius E. Smith, Marcus O. Porter. Addison Co.—Lucius E. Smith, Marcus O. Porter. Bennington Co.—Ira Cochrane, H. G. Root. Caledonia Co.—George Ide, William Sanborn. Ghittenden Co.—Russell S. Taft, J. L. Barstow, E. H. Lanc. Essex Co.—George N. Dale. Franklin Co.—A. G. Soule, Joshua Clapp, B. Barlow. Grand Lile Co.—H. G. Hill. Lamoille Co.—George W. Hendee. Orange Co.—Burnham Martin, Hiram Barrett. Orange Co.—L. F. Skinner. Luther Baker. Rutland leans Co.—J. F. Skinner, Luther Baker. Rutland Co.—Pitt W. Hyde, John Howe, jr., S. M. Dorr. Washington Co.—Charles Reed, Wm. Henry, J. H.

Orcutt. Windham Co.—Daniel Kellogg, Homer Goodhue. Windser Co.—Hosea Doton, Merrick Gay,

Hiram Harlow.

IDAHO. San Francisco, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1898
The latest election returns from Idaho say that
Holbrook's majority for Congress will not exceed 800.
The Legislature stands as follows: Council, 7 Demoerats, 3 Union; House, 17 Demo-erats, 3 Union. No disposition is manifested to agitate the question of State organization this year.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT. CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Gens. Grant, Rawlings and Stoneman arrived here this morning from Indianapolis.

THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. To the Editor of Tao N. Y. Iribune.

Siz: There seems to be an understanding among the Newsboys in New Jersey that they are to do all they can to withhold The There. In the people. There is trouble on the following roads to get The There. New Jersey Central. New-Jersey Radirond, and Morris and Essex. After 8 o'dock in the morning it is impossible to get one; I was talking to a gentleman this morning and he said it was the same on Long Leland. There was a package of The There. As there is only one Loyal paper in the city, we think it hard if we cannot have one every morning.

Respectfully Yours.

Respectfully Yours.

SANL S. GASTON, Newark, N. J. Nec-York, Thursday, Sept. 6 1866.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Six: There appears to be an effort so suppress The Tribunk in New Jersey, for it is interly impossible to procure a copy, at least on the N. J. R. K. & Transportation Co.'s toad. The newaboy enters the train at Rikway loaded with papers of every kind except The Tribunkin, when asked why he could this, he either will not notice you or renders an impodentely. By the way, nine-tenths of those who travel on this train would rejoice to see this surly chap "run off" the train altogether. At Elizabeth and Newark the same answers from the different newsboys.—"No Tribunks"—although heavily supplied with other papers. Many persons they other papers in place of the paper of their choice, not having resolution chough to "stand out" for their Journal. Now, gentloneo, we must have The Tribunks, and the only way to have it is to purchase no paper in its place, which will soon convince these

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribunt.

Sin: Why are there so few Trimuxes? I walked this me ing from Twentieth st. to Canal-st., stopping at every so stand, before I found one. There were planty of all other to Tanaxas. Yours respectfully.

No. 335 Broadway, Sopt. 6, 1836.

To the Editor of The N. V. Teshune.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sign. Can you tell why there are so few copies of This Thibuna for sale up town? I have called morning after morning, about 8 o'clock, at the several places where papers are sold and I searcely or ever can get one, while The Times and Heradel less attered round as the high they were good for nothing. I sometimes start from Fift, second-st. Third-ave, where I reside, and call at the first newspaper place I come to; then up to Fifty-sixth-st. and from theme down to Fiftieth-st, and on to Forty-eighth-st., and from theme down to Fiftieth-st, and on to Forty-eighth-st. and from theme down to Fiftieth-st, and on to Forty-eighth-st. and from theme down to Fiftieth-st, and openies. and am after all unanceessful. This has been my or perience for the past three or four weeks. Now, Mr. Edite. Is there any design in this? It seems as if they are purposely kept out of the way. Can you not put as in a way to obtain your paper without having to walk half a mile, or to come down to sufficient the sufficient of the way.